



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 28, 1920.

UNION OR NON-UNION SHOP, WHICH?
METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION
THE MONOPOLY OF OCCUPATIONS
SAVE THE POSTAL SERVICE
INCORPORATION OF UNIONS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesday, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horneshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Malliers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 638 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 2 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stereographers—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Folsom.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, B' and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 208 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920

No. 17

Union or Non-Union Shop—Which?

By Frank Morrison

The union shop is democracy in industry. The right of employees to bargain collectively, to have a voice in working conditions, is recognized.

In the non-union shop this democracy is unknown. Paternalism and autocracy is the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells his employees they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this "freedom of contract."

This employer dislikes the term "non-union" shop, so he refers to his plant as "open" shop. The term is misleading and is intended to deceive. The inconsistency of the so-called "open" shop employer is shown when he says he makes no distinction between union and non-union employees and then fills his plant with spies to report any union employee who has been discovered discussing the value of trade unionism.

These employers know that in this age of organization it is unwise to announce that they are opposed to trade unions. So they employ just enough trade unionists to serve as an alibi against the charge that they oppose trade unions, but they do not employ enough trade unionists to dispute the employer's absolute and complete control over working conditions. If these organized workers advocate trade unionism they are discharged.

The unions hold that organized labor sets the standards for workers and that it is just as logical that all workers assist in maintaining these standards as it is for all citizens to pay taxes.

The so-called "open" shop employer would not approve a citizen shirking his duties as a taxpayer, but does favor his employees shirking their duties to their fellows. The reason for the latter position is apparent. The employer profits by this shirking, which permits him to set wages, hours and working conditions. But more than this he retains complete power over his employees.

He may arrange welfare societies in his plant. He may have a pension system for those employees who serve him faithfully, and who just as faithfully abstain from trade union membership. He may conduct a system of athletics and recreation for his employees and provide them with model work rooms, but above and beyond all these there is no element of democracy in his plant. He denies his employees collective bargaining, and therefore controls the lives of these workers. He sets their living standards. He orders. His workers accept. They are denied an equality enjoyed by union shop employees.

Non-union shop employees accept the welfare work of an employer, but they do it at the price of their liberty. Their grievances are subject to the good-will of the employer. He may remedy them, but he does it because he is "a good boss" and not because his employees stand up as men and demand justice.

If the grievance is not adjusted the employees must accept onerous conditions or quit. If an individual quits, that is nothing to the employer.

Fundamentally there is no difference between the non-union shop employer and the slave owner before the civil war. In both cases the employer and the slave owner are absolute. Both provided

amusement for their workers. The slave owner prided himself on being "a good master." The non-union employer says: "I protect my employees."

In neither case was the slave or is the employee permitted to protect themselves.

In the union shop this autocratic rule does not exist. Here, the employees have a collective voice in working conditions. The employer concedes that democracy in industry is possible and that welfare work is not a substitute for democracy. The union employer is not interested in welfare work or in "protecting" his employees. He treats them as Americans who can furnish their own amusements and recreation. Company doctors, company nurses, etc., are unknown among union employers.

The non-union shop employer ignores these fundamentals. He would conceal his slave theory—his mastership over his employees and their working conditions—by talking about the so-called "open" shop, the glory of independence, and "the tyranny of the unions," while he himself denies independence and proves that tyranny can exist, though he attempts to conceal it with a velvet glove.

METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The California Metal Trades Association, 204-226 Rialto Building, in its weekly letter to affiliates dated May 14, 1920, preaches a sermon that may be noted by San Francisco trade unionists for what it is worth. It starts out with the slogan: "The right to work is as sacred as the right to strike." We think that the Association by this time knows that the strikebreaker helps it very little, and no doubt it would as soon see the strike outlawed, in which case it hopes to have no further need for the strikebreaker. That is about what we think the slogan means.

The first admonition in the letter concerns the population of San Francisco, and it asks naively: "Do you think this city is going ahead the way it should? If not, why not?" This looks like a slam at labor, but is it? If the Metal Trades Association had stood by its contract like honest men, there would not be any need for it now to ask that question, as both employers and employees would all have been too busy to need ask the question. Hence, we do not see the relevancy of the answer given in the letter thus: "What kind of advertising are the metal trades unions giving us?" In the light of what has taken place, would it not be more reasonable to ask what kind of advertising is the Metal Trades Association giving San Francisco by breaking its contract with the unions, and refusing to pay the promised increase of the munificent sum of only eight cents? How can this serve as an inducement for mechanics to locate in San Francisco, or remain here? Thousands of disgusted mechanics have left us, and if population is the object, who counts more, thousands of mechanics or a few iron masters more or less.

The letter wants to place blame on the unions for the beating up of strikebreakers, and that in the face of the fact the association employs professional thugs, whose business it always is to beat up men and place the blame on the unions. The best proof of this is the fact that no beaters-

up are being arrested, and that only strikebreakers are caught carrying weapons.

The letter wonders if the union members favor violence, and intimates that if they do they are not good citizens. The association hires thugs and ex-convicts to beat up union men and bring them into court. Is that a sign of good citizenship? Was the shooting of officers of the law by the guards at the Union Iron Works an exhibition of the reverence for law and order by that institution?

F. C. M. (Fred C. Metcalf) ought to be able to answer these questions, as he is the author of similar ones in the letter and as he knows his own mode of procedure, he is certainly an authority on how to cross-examine himself effectively and to the point.

The letter does not seem to place much confidence in the members of the association, as it questions them right out as to whether they patronize each other, that is unfair concerns, or if, when they want to have anything done in the line of patterns and castings, they go outside their own membership list.

Its legal adviser reminds the faithful that they have and will obtain all injunctions desired against the unions. But this is all bunkum, as injunctions are not worth the paper they are written on. They only bring in fees for lawyers, but no mechanics to work.

The letter further advertises a booklet called "My Sentence." We have not seen it, but venture to guess that it merely elaborates in flowing language upon the sentence to idleness and bad luck that the association passed on itself by breaking its contract with the metal trades unions.

It also advertises the "California Shipbuilder and Metal Worker," which we have seen and consider to be about as good a confession of nothing doing in those lines as we have read for many an age, and confirming absolutely what our solicitors report is doing at the shipyards.

As a last straw to bring up a little enthusiasm for the institution of the open shop, the letter gives a promise of a new baseball league, as if such a baseball league would get very far in public patronage in this community.

In order to advertise the geniuses that drew up the letter, we shall help to immortalize them by publishing the whole aggregation of talent, as follows:

California Metal Trades Association—Frank B. Drake, President; Fred C. Metcalf, General Secretary; Lindsay Campbell, Publicity; F. C. Drew, Counsel; Miner Chipman, Industrial Relations Advisor; J. D. Walberg, Asst. Secy.; Theo. W. Quandt, Asst. Secy.; P. F. McLaughlin, Employment.

That the Metal Trades Association, notwithstanding its staff of industrial experts, is hard up may be imagined from this sentence that appears in a confidential letter of a shipyard manager here, who says with respect to riveting in the yard: "The efficiency of the riveting, bolting up and drilling in this yard has certainly fallen off recently and seems to be continuously getting worse."

This means that the longer the strike lasts, the worse becomes the work of the strikebreakers.

ANTI-UNIONISTS BUMPED.

Dallas, Texas, anti-trade unionists were given a hard bump when practically every electrical contractor in the city withdrew from the non-union shop association and signed an agreement with the organized electrical workers.

Doc Steirnetz says we can send a message to Mars for a billion dollars. Why not send it collect?—Peoria Transcript.

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THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued.)

The Monopoly of Occupations.

Monopoly of Occupations is the use of force to exclude persons from co-operating with society directly through employment or service. We find it where the State denies persons their right to conduct business, to keep stores, to practice professions, to handle real estate or pursue other enterprises without first paying to the State a sum of money called license tax, whereby those who cannot pay are denied their right to co-operate with society, and the field is held for those who can pay, who consequently have more than their rights to co-operate. The pretext of the State for this oppression is that it requires the money thus raised for its revenue. As the State has for this use the vast yield of the social value, to take of which touches no one's right, and not only does not depress industry but vastly enhances it, the excuse for enacting license taxes can only be legislative ignorance. Very often this tax is imposed, under the name of "regulations," at the instance of those who would pay the tax, who, finding business scarce, use the State to press out of the field those least able to pay, in order that there may be more opportunity left for themselves.

The labor union with its closed shop is in the class of Occupations Monopoly, in that it uses private force to effect exclusion from employment of those not within the union. Notwithstanding the Occupations phase, as all other phases of monopoly, is wrong, yet it must not be taken as unnecessary, or believed that it can be gotten rid of under the Protective System. Six of the seven monopolies are Nature's schemes for preserving groups in society in the presence of a force which if unopposed would destroy all through famine. This latter is the great primary monopoly, the Monopoly of Land, which has been requisite in order that man, savage and civilized, might be gotten to settle up the globe, as we have explained. So while there exists no such thing as a "natural monopoly," as we sometimes hear the phrase applied to Highway Monopoly and in defense thereof, yet Nature does make use of monopoly, as she makes use of all evil, to effect her ends, which ends are always for good. So Nature through various of these basic monopolies holds on to those most adapted to their environments, which are the best in society. The group arrangement, based upon monopoly, is the distinctive quality of the Protective System. Nature everywhere and always acts that way; in the presence of dearth or peril she preserves the strong and sacrifices the weak, who are the inefficient. The progress of the race thereby is carried forward on the shoulders of the strong. If force were not brought to bear to hold wages at a living rate by keeping away from the job the competing unemployed, a very large



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HEADQUARTERS FOR

OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS

group of laborers—since labor unionism set actively in the United States, which was the decade of 1880, could not have arisen to the present stage of their cultural development. And we should now have all laborers in a state of abject slavery, living like beasts on the very lowest wages that would keep them in hovels fed on the coarsest food.

The active agent of force employed by the unions is the strike, and all the incidents of physical compulsion which go along with the strike. This now, however, is obsolete as a protective measure, since in large industry a few employers with their several monopolies control the field. A strike in such industry releases so many men from production that it becomes an attack upon society, which brings forward the Government as a strikebreaker, and the men are forced back with such concessions as the employer, with concurrence of the Government, is willing to grant. This means a fixed wage; the only ground of rise being increase in the cost of living based upon pre-war prices. The laborers in large industry can never any more get a real increase of wages. No benefit can come to the laborer from any of the forms of "arbitration," "democratic management," or any other scheme for wage returns now proposed. The laborer's only hope lies in abolishing all monopoly through introducing the natural sociological system embodied in this platform, which through increasing the number of jobs puts the employer in the position of a bidder for labor. The employer is pressed to do this by large orders for his wares offering good profits. Monopoly being impossible under the Call System, the employer will be competing for laborers not only against other employers, but against the opportunities which everywhere in society will abound, offering men with capital of only a hundred or two dollars chances to go into profitable businesses for themselves. Under such conditions the employer will bid the highest wages which his product sold in a free competing market will allow him to pay, and his working conditions—to hold his men and reduce turn-over—will be of the best. The union will not be effaced under the Call System, but it will fill its true mission, that of a benevolent organization.

Sumptuary Supplies Monopoly.

It is the quality of the Protective System that while unduly exalting the handful of beneficiaries of monopoly, it debases mankind. Under it even manual work becomes degrading, and to toil with the hands is a badge of obloquy. Thus castes in society are severe and deep, the privileged group exercising effort in devices to differentiate themselves from the balance of the people. The privileged are proud, haughty and overbearing. We shall find this in all countries at all times. The Roman patrician and the German Junker were one. The Chinese aristocrat grows inches on his finger nails to testify that he never worked, and his women bind their feet that all may know them as of that class who do not walk as do the common people, but who are carried in sedans. He uses the Mandarin dialect as the Teuton employs hoch Deutsch to separate himself from the general herd, and in all nations where the vehicle of another speech is not available, a distinctive linguistic accent is affected.

The great body of the people whom the Protective System oppresses become filled with moral evils. Work or business being irregular, incomes insufficient to admit of men undertaking the responsibilities of families, sexual disorder becomes manifest, and the highways of cities are filled with loose women. Crimes of shame abound, and the births out of wedlock bulk large in vital statistics. The Protective System meets this condition only with force. Its beneficiaries are intolerant of reason. The mon-

opoly moralists think solely of restrictions. It is inconceivable to them that freedom can produce the conditions of morality, which will mend moral error and promote moral growth, and that constraint can never do so. Hence this type of publicists promote the passage of Mann acts pretending to be aimed at procurers, but which are directed against secret escapades across state boundaries, the effect of whose enforcement is to expose in courts and publically blot the lives of erring persons, often youths and to jail those who commit offenses, grossly immoral, but which can only be crimes by statute. The real procurer is the Protective System, which through making marriage difficult or unsuccessful among a vast body of the people, making also subsistence hard to get, and lowering moral tone, inducts women into the brothel, where they enter through voluntary application and not through being kidnapped or decoyed, as such false laws assume.

So we have the State injecting itself into the domain of the private lives of the people, penetrating even to control their consumption, limiting the number of things they may eat, drink, wear or use, by what it forbids them to have. This is the zone of prohibitions; and its effect is to press, through the force of the State, one body of purveyors aside, with the result of another body having larger co-operation with society than they would otherwise have.

Sumptuary Supplies Monopoly, with its moral pretext, is thus brought about for the assumed spiritual welfare of those whom it aims to deny. It is a very ancient species of tyranny; Man having arisen out of a condition in which the State, or his master, were so profuse with their prohibitions that his freedom was negligible. That after four centuries of approximation by the people towards freedom—terminating with 1880—the State has now returned to many of its former restraints, is an impressive symptom as to how far the Protective System has assailed culture, the lessening of which must reduce population.

In the United States the chief prohibition is upon the use of alcoholic beverages. The class in society against which this is aimed is not the group of the Knickerbocker Clubs: these people, possessing the wealth of society, have freedom. That is, their cellars are stocked with liquors sufficient to gratify themselves and their progeny during their lives. Nor are the inhibitions directed at the so-called middle class. These people drink in moderation and are unobtrusive in their enjoyments. The object of the laws are directed to withholding intoxicants from the laboring class, especially those among this class who comprise the casually employed, the miserable people of the slum regions of congested cities, and those who work intermittently in the lower industries. It is from this district that come the awful tales of spending wages in saloons while wives and children starve thereby, and of husbands rendered incapacitated for work through excessive drinking. And it is out of these families that issue the debauched girls

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and the wayward boys who add so largely to the criminal aggregate.

What is at the roots of this condition is not that these people drink, but that they are insufficiently provisioned. They do not possess enough income to afford them a plane of life upon which convention would engender. For convention is that body of unwritten law comprising the moral standards of society, disobedience of which is penalized by communal non-intercourse. We all delight to live in the esteem of each other. Not only is such a gratification, but to be without this regard is to be extruded from opportunity to earn livings. None will employ one who is either generally disliked, or whose habits invoke common condemnation; and as people progress through life their desires are always for a higher order of associates. Ambition's goal is to acquire entree into sets of the highest in polite society. To attain this one must conform consistently to convention; which thereby is made without statutes or without force, to bear upon the person with all the pressure of State mandates.

Convention, however, rests upon a safe economic basis. Individuals without incomes sufficient to maintain a decent plane of life, lose their self-respect. They are subject to repeated insult by those around them, growing out of their poverty. It is but natural that such persons should substitute for the pleasures of pride, the pleasures of the morbid stimulus which drink provides, and that they should become the victims of alcoholism. We find in all nations where alcohol is not obtainable by this class, that they employ narcotics. Their comfort in life consists in making themselves insensible to the conditions of life.

These are the people whom the Protective System has pressed to the wall. They are the weak in society, and Nature is proceeding to eliminate them, for she preserves only the strong. They constitute an evil in society, and the Protective System deals with them as it deals with all evil of its creation—through the use of force. Its method is mass punishment—infliction upon the innocent for the offences of the guilty. For if no one abused liquor there would be no case for prohibition, and the Protective System penalizes those who do not abuse it because it is abused by others. In doing this it grants a privilege to one class of producers through denying to another class their rights. If society cannot have hard drinks it will have soft drinks; and the soft drink manufacturers have more business because the immense wine, beer, ale, whisky, gin, rum, brandy and cordial manufacturers are put out of business, and with these disappear the vast congeries of industries in containers and else which attend them.

The remedy is not force, as the Prohibitionist thinks. It is to give to the afflicted people plenty of work, abundance of opportunity, high wages and low prices. When this is attained, as it will be through the passage into law of the demands of this platform, the slum will disappear. The hard drinker with his abandoned hope will develop self-respect, will live soberly and summon his will to defend him against a weakness. In aid of such resolution Nature furnishes the assistance of persuasive and sustaining agencies. Eloquent men, sympathetic women, skilled therapists, toil in the normal course of moral rise with these to lift them. The presence of such perverts in society furnishes the material for the expansion of the moral natures of those who would stir the lower ones to rise. Prohibition abolishes these people and substitutes for their moral suasion policemen's clubs. Men are not made better by putting them in jail and feeding them through grating, but by their being exposed to the temptations in society, incurring their mistakes and correcting them through fortifying

their wills amidst conditions favorable to their moral growth, the first of which conditions is the basic one of security and amplex in their subsistence. To this matter the Prohibitionist gives no thought, for he sees in society no sociological error. Without question men on the present plane of culture may be safely trusted with their bodies. And while under the Protective System it is necessary as of old, in order that physical deterioration be lessened, and at the cost of emasculation of their wills, that the State be given the rod to administer the details of their daily lives, yet now with freedom delivered them by the natural System, these restrictions may be laid aside, for men may be pure and strong without them.

(To be continued. Copyright by Emma J. Bennett, 1920.)

METAL TRADES STRIKE.

By unanimous vote all the big unions affiliated with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, with the exception of the ship carpenters, caulkers and kindred crafts composing the Maritime District Council, have decided "never to return to work until such time as all the demands of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council are conceded by the California Metal Trades Association."

The four boilermakers' unions of the bay district have voted unanimously "not to return to work except under conditions and at a wage of \$1 per hour," according to M. J. McGuire, business representative of Boilermakers No. 6. When

the boilermakers struck the jobs last October they were receiving \$6.40 per day. They struck for an increase of eight cents an hour.

A Bay District Council of Boilermakers is being organized for the purpose of "standing together in the fight to obtain union recognition and to continue the strike to a successful finish," according to M. J. McGuire.

The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council is appealing to trade unionists to continue their donations to the strike fund, which, it is said is "needed now as badly as any time since the strike was called last October."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.



ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

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OVERALL PROFITS.

By Neil Burkinshaw.

The overalls movement has not enabled the consumer to evade the profiteers. Although his contribution to the greed of the gougers is not so great, he has merely hurdled the rim of the frying pan and landed in the coals.

The profiteers are absorbing \$2.20 out of every \$5 charged the purchaser for a suit of overalls, including pants and jumper, according to a survey of profiteering made public here today by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist of the railroad brotherhoods.

Mr. Lauck is not fighting the overalls movement in behalf of labor. As a matter of fact, he is most enthusiastically supporting any action that will bring relief from the pinch of high prices. But his study of profiteering in all branches of American industry has revealed that the overalls producers are squeezing the consumer just as relentlessly as other traders.

In 1910, a blue denim jumper or pants sold for 85 cents. Today each garment sells for \$2.50. And, in many localities where the overalls movement has taken hold, retailers have jumped the price some more.

The manufacturers are not putting gold buttons on the modest blue habiliments of the labor man!

Neither are the workers employed in the mills and overalls factories looking for parking space for their limousines!

The familiar excuse that increase in the laborer's wages are responsible for the high prices is shown to be extremely faint when the searchlight of investigation is turned on the industry.

The increase in labor cost in turning out a pair of overalls amounts to 25 cents. The increase in price is \$1.65, or six and one-half times the advance in labor costs. Even the increase in profits—84 cents—is more than three times the labor increase, and nearly equal to the retail price of the garment in 1910.

The total cost of a jumper or pants is only \$1.40, the mill, manufacturer and retailer dividing between them \$1.10.

In 1910, the purchaser paid those who labored on his garment 20 cents, or 23½ per cent of the selling price; whereas he allows to labor 45 cents, or 18 per cent of the price. So, the cost of labor to the consumer is less proportionately at this time than in 1910. On the other hand, the profits represented in 1910 31 per cent of the selling price, while today they amount to 44 per cent.

As in the case of men's clothes, the largest proportional increases are those in the margins of the manufacturers—the profits of the textile concerns per yard being six and one-half times as large as in 1910.

The increase since 1910 in the cost of each operation, as well as in profits, is as follows: Materials, from 27 cents to 72 cents, or 167 per cent; mill labor, from 5 cents to 10 cents, or 100 per cent; mill expense, from 6 cents to 7 cents, or 17 per cent; mill selling expense, from 2 cents to 5 cents, or 150 per cent; mill profit, from 7 cents to 46 cents, or 557 per cent; labor on garment, from 15 cents to 35 cents, or 133 per cent; cost of trimmings, from 4 cents to 8 cents, or 100 per cent; manufacturer's profit, from 4 cents to 14 cents, or 250 per cent; the wholesale price, from 70 cents to \$2, or 186 per cent, and the retailer's profit, from 15 cents to 50 cents, or 233 per cent.

COOPERS RAISE WAGES.

The new wage scale of Coopers' Union No. 108, of Philadelphia, calls for \$42.50 a week. The original demand was \$45, but a compromise was effected.

At Rahway, N. J., a wage increase of \$3 a week has been secured by Coopers' Union No. 145.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum list of attractions for next week is well worthy of careful perusal. Blossom Seeley, known as "The Queen of Syncopation," and who is an artist of the purest ray serene, will present a novel jazz offering entitled "Miss Syncopation," in which she sustains the title role. She is assisted by Bennie Fields, famous as a delineator of coon songs. Sam Miller and Gene Cass are also included in the cast of "Miss Syncopation." Henri Scott is one of the most eminent vocalists this country has ever produced. He is not only an opera singer of the first class, but is also equally at home in oratorio or the concert platform. His voice is a bass-baritone of exceptional range and power and he has sung successfully in the leading Italian theatres and also with the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. Beth Beri, a California danseuse who created quite a sensation in New York, will return to her home state covered with Eastern glory. She is young, pretty, nimble and graceful and her natural talent for dancing has been fully developed by industry. She is assisted by Jay Velie and Paul O'Neil in a dancing specialty with words and music by Lee David. Ned Norworth a popular composer, many of whose melodies have been used for musical productions, believes there is a real purpose in comedy and indulges in a display of an eccentric variety to demonstrate how a piano can be turned into a comedian. He manages to make it portray all kinds of levity, farce, burlesque and straight comedy. His best known popular songs are "Poppies," "Witch Hazel" and "Pals." Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in "The Village Lawyer," another of Mr. Cressy's successful plays. Mr. Cressy will also relate more of his experiences with the A. E. F. in France. The Rosellas entitle their contribution "A Musical Stew." They are two

versatile and talented instrumentalists who play the violin, saxophone, bassoon and harp. Miss Rosella also sings sweetly and Mr. Rosella is a clever eccentric comedian. A special feature of this novel and extraordinary bill will be those much loved artists Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in a new one-act play by Porter Emerson Browne entitled "Married."

UNIONS PROTECT TRADE.

In arbitrating a wage dispute between the Carpenters' Union and contractors of Fargo, N. D., Judge A. T. Cole ruled that the Carpenters' Union should be given the first preference by the contractors in the employment of men. The arbitrator said that this would be "a matter of fair protection to the carpenter's trade." Judge Cole raised rates to 90 cents an hour.

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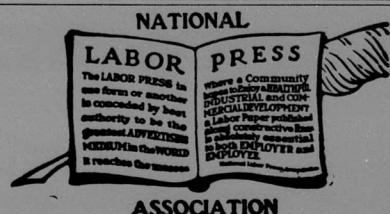


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1920.

Another costly experience must be chalked up against radicalism and its impatience in the labor movement. Today the organized workers of France suffer the humiliation of defeat through a general revolutionary strike, forced on them by the radical element in the railroadmen's organizations. Under the leadership of one Monmousseau, the radicals succeeded in having rejected the report of the executive council of the Federation of Railroad Workers by a vote of 196,298 against 123,012, and proceeded immediately to adopt a program for the strike to commence on May 1st. The result of the strike is now history, and its shortness and disastrous results mean another long, tedious and careful period of organization and education by the conservative leaders who were repudiated and laughed to scorn by the convention that ordered this last big fizzle, the general revolutionary strike.

The North Beach Promotion Association, which for a time indicated its willingness to remain silent while the Charter was being violated by the President of the Board of Education, has now arrived at a point where it believes it is about time that official ceased to parade his disregard of the law before the people of San Francisco and has sent a communication to the auditor calling upon him to withhold payment of the salary which has for six months past been paid to President Gallagher in violation of the Charter. If there is any department of the city government the officials of which should religiously observe the law that department is the Board of Education because of the influence its members exercise upon the youth of our city. School children, seeing that members of the Board of Education openly violate the provisions of the Charter, cannot possibly be impressed with the importance of observing the law. It is a splendid example that the children of this city have had set for them during the past six or eight months by the President of the Board of Education. The sooner this condition of affairs is corrected the better for the future of the children of the city and the municipality itself.

Incorporation of Unions

It is very noticeable that the agitation now going on for the incorporation of unions does not come from those who in the past have indicated any very friendly disposition toward the organized workers, though of course there are some well-meaning individuals who do not understand the question and are not, therefore, in a position to see what the real purpose of the agitators is, who say they favor the scheme in order to make the unions more responsible in the matter of adhering to contracts entered into with employers. Nevertheless the truth is that those who most vigorously urge such action have in mind the ultimate destruction of the unions. This they figure can be accomplished by putting their agents into the unions after incorporation and having them play the role of radicals and induce the unions to take action that will make it possible to mulct their treasuries. Those experienced in the labor movement know that employers have always been able to get their spies into the unions because of the fact that the unions take in as members anyone who is qualified to do the work covered by the organization. So that if unions were incorporated they would not be on an equality with the corporation which is in business for profit and which can exercise greater control over its affairs by excluding from membership anyone that seems to be undesirable. The unions are not organized for profit, are democratically conducted and cannot exclude craftsmen who are competent and desire to come in, so that there would be no parallel whatever between the incorporated business institution and the incorporated union. The advantage would be all on the side of the former while the latter would be placed in a position of very serious disadvantage and the positive danger of disruption through the machinations of unscrupulous individuals in the ranks of both the employers and the workers.

The argument most frequently set forth by the advocates of incorporation of the unions is that employers can be held responsible for violation of their agreements with the workers while the unions cannot be so held. The truth of the matter is that the employer cannot be held for damages for violation of contracts entered into with the unions. He cannot be sued by his individual workmen, because he did not contract with any individuals, and he cannot be sued by the union because it cannot be shown that the union itself suffered any damage by the violation. We have a case in point right here in the Bay region at the present time wherein metal trades employers after signing an agreement to pay an increase of eight cents per hour to the workers in their shops commencing October 1, 1919, absolutely refused to do so when the time arrived. Have any of these employers been compelled to abide by that agreement or to pay damages to anybody because of their refusal so to do?

Business corporations are formed by men not that they may thus assume responsibility, but for the directly contrary purpose, that is, in order that those forming the corporation may escape liability, or at least limit their liability thereby. And again, no corporation is responsible for the acts of its members except when such member is authorized to act for it as its agent. In the democratically conducted trade union any member may propose almost anything, and if able to persuade a majority at a meeting to agree, plunge the union, as an incorporated institution, into all sorts of difficulties and disasters.

It is quite generally agreed that union meetings are not attended regularly by the great majority of the members, and a poorly attended meeting may take action that commits the organization as a whole to some very serious move. Under such circumstances incorporation would surely be a bad thing for the unions, and without the unions the workers would be helpless in the world of modern industry. We believe every fair-minded individual will concede these two statements to be true, and if they are true then it can be said without fear of contradiction that no one who has at heart the welfare of the workers will urge them to incorporate their unions. It would be a most undesirable thing to do under existing conditions.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"The Modern Bluebeard", the self-confessed and convicted wife murderer, immured for life at San Quentin State Prison, is reported spending his days in constant commiseration over his fate. Like him, every failure in life, the criminal, the anarchist and social dreamer, these specimens of humanity exhibit inordinate pity for themselves, their condition and their lack of will to do what is right. Self-pity, indeed, is the chief sign of moral pauperism.

A morning agent of the profiteers in this city says that the agitation for packer control is being carried on by the stock raisers for the purpose of increasing the prices paid for livestock and that no reduction in meat prices can be expected by such a move. All evidence seems to show that there has been a very wide margin of difference between the prices paid to the stock raisers and those paid by the consumers so that somebody has been garnering a great profit and it is more than likely that the packers are the culprits. There is plenty of room for an increase to the stock raiser and a reduction to the consumer without injustice to anyone, and arguments to the contrary can have but one purpose, that of protecting the profiteers.

Congressman Sims says that the great railroads of the country have proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Government take over the roads again and operate them under the same conditions that existed during the war emergency period. If this statement be true then the railroad managers of the country have confessed that the Government is better able to operate the great railroad systems of the country than is private capital. When the Government operated the roads the dominant idea was service. Under private operation the thing that influences most actions is that of profit. Yet if the Sims story is true the railroad managers admit that the Government policy is also the more profitable of the two. We want to hear more about this story before accepting it as a fact.

A card was circulated in the vicinity of the Union Iron Works last Wednesday morning before daylight trying to make it appear that the striking shipyard workers are opposed to an increase in pay for the members of the police department. The striking shipyard workers had nothing whatever to do with the printing or circulating of the card and never saw one of them until their attention was called to it by persons who came in possession of some of them. There is no union label on the card and the workmanship indicates clearly that it is not the product of a union printing establishment because it is an abominable piece of printing and very much resembles some of that recently put in circulation by metal trades employers. The card is clearly an attempt on the part of somebody to cause the police to feel unfriendly and resentful toward the union workers in the metal trades. The work is so crude, however, that few should be misled by it. The labor movement has always stood back of every demand for increased pay for those in the employ of the municipality whether they were policemen, firemen, school teachers or other workers, and there is no reason to suppose that any different course will be pursued in the present instance. The labor movement is not narrow and bigoted. It is always for justice and fairness and under prevailing conditions increases in pay are absolutely necessary in the police department as in other fields of employment.

WIT AT RANDOM

Lady (to sniffing small boy)—Haven't you a handkerchief?

Small Boy—Yes'm, but I never lend it to strangers.—American Legion Weekly.

Mr. Hardfax—So your son left us to go into a bank in the city? How did he acquit himself?

Mr. Timbertop—He didn't acquit himself. It took the best lawyer in the county to get him acquitted.—Boston Globe.

Irate Subscriber—Confound you stupid editors! Here at the wedding yesterday, instead of making me say I felt sure the bridegroom had "many years of uninterrupted bliss" before him, you report it "many years of uninterrupted bills!"—Passing Show (London).

"What did you discuss at the Literary Club last night?" asked Smith.

"Oh, we discussed Shakespeare and Prohibition, Browning and Prohibition, and Emerson and Prohibition," replied Jones.—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I fear that young man to whom I gave a job in the shop last week is dishonest."

"You should not judge by appearances."

"I'm judging by disappearances in this case."—Dubuque Catholic Tribune.

At Camp Custer in the summer of 1918 a draft of 5,000 Alabama negroes were received one day. All were checked in but one man, and for him the receiving officer could find no papers. He finally called the man over and said:

"See here, Sam, I can't find any paper for you. Where were you drafted from?"

"Sho', Boss, Ah wan't drafted at all, no how."

"Well, how did you get here, then?"

"Well, you see it was lak this. Ah went down to the depo in Bunningham to see mah fren's off. Jes' as the train was about to staht, a great big policeman grabbed me by the shouldah and said, 'Boy, hurry up.' Ah sez, 'Ah ain't gwine on dat train.' He 'lows, 'Yes, you is.' So Ah got on and heah Ah is."—American Legion Weekly.

Secretary Baker reviewed the First Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., recently. When the last elements had marched past he turned to General Summerall.

"General," said he, "there is a First Division man I want to mee. On my last trip to France I was traveling about with General Pershing on his special train. On the morning before the Argonne offensive we were on a sidetrack up near the front. I had just finished breakfast in the diner—fruit, bacon and eggs, coffee; as good a breakfast as a man could want.

"I stepped to the door of the car to get a breath of air and a smoke. Some enlisted men from the First Division were slopping along through the mud. It was raining. One of them was munching at a loaf of bread. He would take a bite and then restore the loaf beneath his raincoat to keep it as dry as possible. He caught sight of me, in my civilian attire in the door of the car.

"'Pretty soft for you, old timer,' he called out.

"I would like to find that man," concluded the secretary. "I would like to take him to the swellest restaurant in Louisville and blow him to a meal that would make it 'pretty soft' for him."

The man could not be found—but wherever he is he has a meal coming from the Secretary of War.—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHARGE WAGE BILL POCKETED.

Responsibility for "pocketing" legislation granting 66,000 men and women employed by the United States Government a minimum wage of \$3 a day was put squarely up to the Republican Steering Committee of the Senate yesterday by Senators Johnson of California and Kenyon of Iowa, Republicans, in a heated exchange of words with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the Steering Committee.

It was charged that the Steering Committee, composed of nine Republican Senators, had thus far failed to make good the promise of its subcommittee to Senators Johnson and Kenyon to give a place on the calendar to the Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill for Federal Employees, and Senator Kenyon declared also that the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson bill to regulate the packing industry had also received the "pocket veto" at the hands of the Steering Committee.

Both Senators served notice that they would ask and continue to ask for action on these two bills, putting it squarely up to the Steering Committee to permit the Senate to act on these measures.

Said Senator Johnson: "I give notice that I will endeavor to bring this bill up. I will make the motion and I will ascertain exactly whether or not a bill of this character can come up before the Senate or whether it is to be relegated to the obscurity to which it has been condemned by the Steering Committee. This bill has been pending for a long period of time and was pending during the last session. It is of moment only to the employees of the Government who are in minor positions of employment, and perhaps for that reason there has not been the consideration given to the bill that might be given if they were not minor employees."

Said Senator Kenyon: "I hope the Senator will endeavor to bring that bill up and if he does he will have my support."

The Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill has twice passed the House by an overwhelming majority, the last time without a single adverse Republican vote. It is regarded by the National Federation of Federal Employees, which is urging its passage, as the most vital piece of legislation now before Congress affecting the civil service, and the necessary foundation of an equitable reclassification of the service.

If the Senate Steering Committee refuses to permit a vote at this session it is pointed out, it will be blocking what had previously appeared to be clearly a part of the Republican legislative program.

CAUGHT BY MAN WHO KNEW.

Representative Kreider, Pennsylvania, a shoe manufacturer, strolled into a Washington store where he noticed some shoes from his factory. He tried on a pair and asked the price.

"That shoe costs you \$7.50," the clerk replied. Noticing Kreider's surprise, the clerk added:

"That shoe costs us \$6.75."

But the clerk had made a poor guess as to the identity of his prospective customer.

"You're a liar," Kreider said, "and your store will never buy another shoe from my factory. That shoe costs you \$3.95."

Before the war the workers of Germany worked ten hours a day. Since they got the new eight-hour law they are only working nine and a half hours, but are being urged by their own government economists to work one more hour for good measure, and to secure a better exchange rate for the German mark.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW.

Preliminary steps are being taken in the First California District toward the enforcement of the child labor section of the Revenue Act of 1918. Field deputies in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wardell are securing reports and gathering data from all mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishments that come within purview of the law to be sent to the department at Washington for review and assessment of taxes.

Section 1200, Title XII, Revenue Act of 1918, the tax on child labor follows:

"That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to ten per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment."

A ruling has been made by the department

that if any employer has any part of his product made by child labor, the tax of ten per cent must be applied to the net profits of his entire business. It is held that this means that a declared intent of the law during its consideration in Congress was to prevent child labor, and that the old and often quoted rule that the power to tax is the power to destroy, applies.

Rulings just issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue hold that the tax is applicable on every person operating a mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under fourteen years of age are employed during any portion of the taxable year, and that no exemption can be made for the vacation period, and no distinction can be made in the kind or class of employment in connection with any of the establishments specified.

It is further held that the presence of any child in or about any of the establishments specified in the law will be taken as prima facie evidence of its employment therein, and that it is immaterial that the children are in or about the establishment with their mothers and are entirely too young to work or be of service there. No distinction is made in the matter of the children of the owner of the establishment.

No tax is imposed on the employment of children in carrying on purely farming or agricultural operations if not connected in any way with that of a mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop or manufacturing establishment.

In a recent letter received by Collector Wardell relating to the child labor feature of the Revenue Act the Commissioner of Internal Revenue said:

"The tax is an excise upon the employment of any child labor. What constitutes child labor is defined by the law itself and set forth in the regulations. The amount of the tax is 10 per cent of the entire net profits of the employer's business. Obviously, those employers who have used child labor in only a part of their operations will consider the desirability of dispensing with that class of labor rather than to incur the tax upon their entire business earnings. If the tax is not to apply, the status of the factory or other plant must be definitely established by eliminating all child labor.

"The law and regulations specifically provide the means whereby the employer may protect himself against incurring the tax. These provisions should be carefully considered and followed. If the employers use due diligence in seeking to avoid the tax, the law expressly provides that he shall not be liable to tax because of the employment in good faith of a child within the age limit who has presented the kind of certificate prescribed by the regulations.

"I am urging the importance of bringing these regulations to the notice of employers so that they will understand the liability to this tax depends entirely upon the employers themselves and that the Internal Revenue Service has no discretion in enforcing the law, which has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. It must be clearly understood that the administrative officers will be unable to entertain any appeals based on neglect, delay or misunderstanding of the law.

STOVE MOUNTERS GAIN.

After a ten-days' strike in Taunton, Mass., and in Watertown, organized stove mounters raised wages 18 per cent on piece work and established a day rate of 75 cents an hour. The eight-hour day will prevail.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

**R. A. TROYER
THE KODAK MAN**

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Lectures on

"THE MORAL ASPECTS OF
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2nd at 8:00 P. M.

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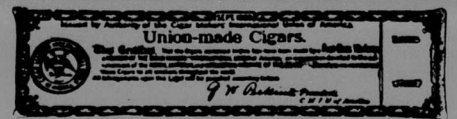
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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGAR

**Helping The
Property-Owner**

Most tenants co-operate.

That is the experience of property-owners.

It is also the experience of our Service Department.

It is true that some tenants waste water—they are sometimes thoughtless because they don't have to pay the bill.

But when the waste is called to their attention, they generally co-operate to prevent it.

A recent case was that of a three-flat building on Eddy street.

Water delivery jumped from 1700 to 3300 cubic feet—the bill, from \$4.73 to \$8.57.

This pointed to waste, so our Service Department notified the property-owner, and provided him with printed forms to be filled out and left with his tenants.

These forms read, in part:

"This large delivery indicates that water has been wasting through open or defective fixtures.

"If you have knowledge of any such faults or defects, kindly notify us and immediate attention will be given. Aside from the money-saving involved, it is our duty at this time to co-operate with the public authorities of California, who are urging the elimination of water wastage."

The property-owner wrote as follows to our Service Department:

"I wish to thank the Spring Valley Water Company for their help in reducing the water consumption at my premises on Eddy street.

"I served your printed notices on my tenants, and believe same had the desired effect, as my water bill was within reason last month."

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

SAVE THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Do you realize how closely related to your own business is that of the Post Office Department?

Does it not impress you that poor or inadequate postal service means an actual money loss to you?

Do you know that the postal service at the present time is seriously crippled by a lack of competent employees? That competent employees are daily resigning in large numbers on account of inadequate salaries?

That unless salaries are increased at once there will soon have resigned so many trained employees that the postal service will collapse.

At present the Post Office Department is advertising for help, who are taken in without civil service examination, and paid 60 cents per hour; while trained employees with four or more years' experience receive only from 41 to 57 cents per hour.

Years of experience and loyalty to duty bring them only harder work at lower wages.

Even at the 60-cent rate very few of those now coming into the service stay long enough to learn anything about the business.

There is but one remedy to the prevailing condition, and only one method of preventing the utter demoralization of the postal service—adequate salaries for trained employees.

The Postal Wage Commission has been investigating this matter for over fourteen months, with no report as yet.

They have heard an unvarying story in every city—employees resigning on account of low salaries, and no competent men coming in to take their places.

Unless Congress takes action soon there will remain in the service only a minority of those now there, and those left will be both disheartened and discouraged.

Discouragement breeds discontent. Discontent is fatal to any business.

Knowing these facts to be true, the Committee on Improvement in the Postal Service of the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Association call them to the attention of the people of this city, so that they may co-operate with the employees to save the postal service.

Immediate action is necessary. Congress may adjourn in June.

Write now to your representative in Congress and the Senators from this state, urging that action be at once taken to increase the salaries of postal employees.

Postal Wage Commission—Senators, Thos. Sterling, Geo. H. Moses, L. C. Phipps, Kenneth McKellar, Edw. J. Gay, Jas. D. Phelan, Hiram W. Johnson; Representatives, Halvor Steenerson, Martin B. Madden, John A. Moon, Thos. M. Bell, A. B. Rouse; Congressmen, Julius Kahn, John I. Nolan.

DEATH OF EDITH SUTER.

The death of Mrs. Edith Suter-Metz, under mysterious and untoward circumstances, has cast a pall of sorrow and regret among her thousands of friends in this city and the entire country. She disappeared on May 11, and nothing was heard of her until on May 24th a telephone message conveyed the sad news that she had died on May 22 in a private residence among entire strangers. The police are now investigating the circumstances surrounding the mysterious ending of her life.

Edith Suter, was an ardent and extraordinarily active and gifted trade unionist. She served for many years as general organizer for the International Union of Garment Workers of America, and was recently elected general auditor of the organization. She was particularly efficient in drafting the complicated agreements used by the garment workers' organizations throughout

the country, and succeeded well in satisfying the employees as well as the employers in conducting the bargaining attendant on the negotiation of these agreements. Her life was a constant and faithful service in the cause of those who toil. She is remembered as a true friend by all who met her in life. Labor stands bowed in grief at the bier of one of its most esteemed and devoted members.

The funeral of Mrs. Edith Suter Metz was held at a local mortuary chapel Thursday morning and was largely attended. Many beautiful floral pieces from employers and workers from every city on the Pacific Coast testified to the high esteem in which the dead woman was held. Following simple but impressive services, the body, accompanied by Daisy Houck of the Garment Workers' Union of Los Angeles, was put aboard the Pacific Limited en route to the home of Mrs. Metz' parents in Utica, New York.

CLASSES IN MATHEMATICS.

Three classes in mathematics are to be started in San Francisco next Wednesday, June 2, at the Ferry building, under the direction of the Extension Division of the University of California. The classes meet in the rooms of the California Development Board, second floor, as follows:

Solid geometry, with a hasty review of plane geometry, at 6 p. m.; algebra, 7 p. m.; analytic geometry, at 8 p. m.

The classes will meet at those hours on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and by intensive study each subject is completed in five weeks. The instructor, Mrs. M. T. Paine, has conducted a number of University Extension classes in mathematics.

HOUSEWIVES' BRANCH LEAGUE.

The State Housewives' League organized a Branch League in the Mission district Tuesday, May 25th, at the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. Mrs. Nellie O'Brien was elected temporary chairman, and a meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 1st, at 2 p. m. At this meeting the permanent officers will be elected. The

league is open to membership of all housewives in the Mission district. No membership fees or dues, and all women are invited to join. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. E. Scanlon, state president; Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Hannah A. Nolan and Mrs. M. C. Kelly.

Iceland has become a nation by means of self-determination, and wants now to join the League of Nations. We know another sad little isle that wants to be a nation, but doesn't want the League, and there's the rub that doesn't come off the Aladdin's lamp in world politics.

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96 THIRD STREET

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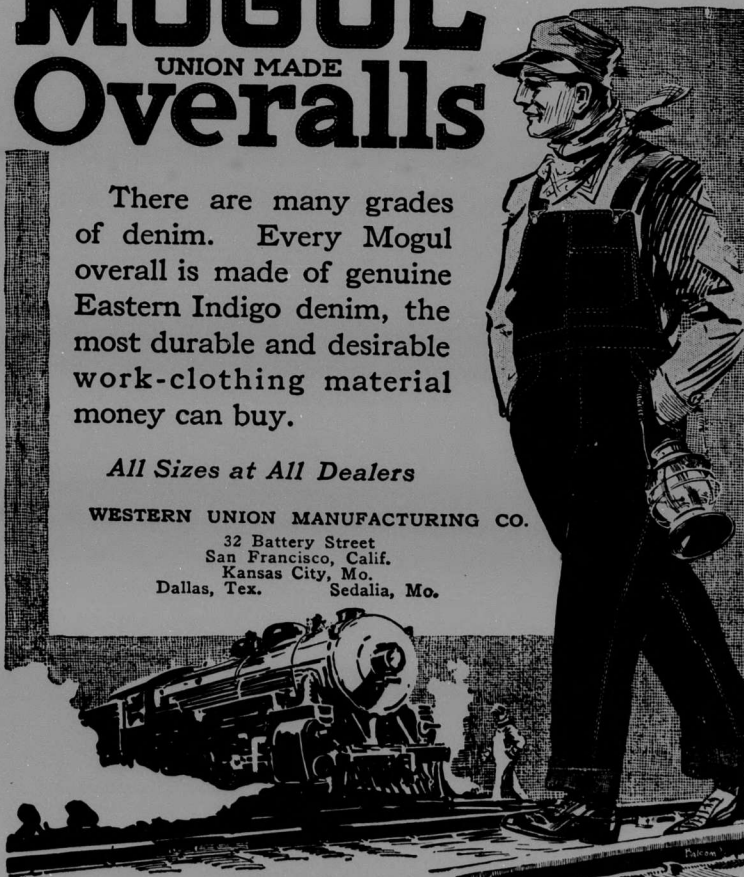
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 21, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Vice-President McGuire, who was excused.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Mailables—George Wyatt. Moving Picture Operators—A. L. Noriega, vice. Peter Boyle. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations to metal trades: Garment Cutters, Stage Employees, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5. From Labor Publicity Committee, relative to work of committee. From Blacksmiths' Union of Fresno, giving notice of settlement of strike. From Attorneys McKannay and Hunt, also Attorneys How and Harrison, representing taxpayers seeking injunctions against contract for Hetch Hetchy tunnel aqueduct, indorsing Council's resolution requesting speedy decision of the suit. From California State Federation of Labor, explaining its action in unseating the Dredgemen's Unions pursuant to instructions of American Federation of Labor. From Pacific Coast Hindustani Association, thanking Council for moral assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales and agreements of Retail Delivery Drivers, Waiters, Waitresses, Watchmen, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers. Indorsement of scales by Joint Council of Teamsters, and Culinary Joint Board.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Soviet of Russian Workers' Deputies of San Francisco, requesting indorsement of resolution seeking recognition of Soviet Government of Russia. From V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento Bee, requesting indorsement of proposed immigration plank for platforms of Republican and Democratic parties.

Referred to Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor, authorizing William Army to represent department in adjusting industrial disputes. From Cemetery Employees, relative to negotiations for new wage scale.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—Communications from American Federation of Labor, relative to records of Congressman John I. Nolan and Senator James D. Phelan.

Request complied with—From Janitors' Union, requesting that the name of American Building and Maintenance Company be taken off the Council's unfair list, as firm has settled with the union.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of wage scales of Stable and Garage Employees, and of Dredgemen No. 72. Reported that Shellmound Park had settled difference with Bartenders' Union. Reported number of men employed and receiving relief of Tailors' Union No. 80, expressed the opinion that the union could finance itself from now on, and recommended that all assessment moneys be turned over to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Will enforce the Sunday closing movement from May 23d. Tailors No. 80—Thank Council and unions for assistance rendered. Moving Picture Operators—Have settled all differences with the Edison Theatre on Powell street.

Report of Auditing Committee—Bills approved and ordered paid.

New Business—Moved, that Council levy a boycott on the Victory Soda Works; carried.

Adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held May 19, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Brundage.

On roll call all officers were noted present, except Secretary Desepte and Plato. On motion, both were excused.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting were ordered corrected to read 8000 cigarmakers on strike at Tampa, Fla., and ordered approved as corrected.

Credentials—From Garment Workers, Local No. 131, certifying to the election of Mrs. Annie Cutler. From Mailables' Union No. 18, certifying to the election of George Wyatt as secretary of that union and election as a delegate to the Label Section. On motion, credentials were received and delegates ordered seated.

Communications—Referred from the San Francisco Labor Council, communication from Secretary B. A. Larger of the United Garment Workers of America, notifying the Council that the firm of Roos Brothers is purchasing clothing from Schattman, Rosenberg & Schattman of New York City, bearing a label of the secession movement of New York City, requesting the Council to have a committee call on Roos Brothers with a request that they discontinue this line of clothing until such time as Schattman & Co. use the union label of the United Garment Workers—the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor on ready-to-wear clothing. Subject matter referred to Label Agent, with instructions to comply with the request. From Camps Candy, acknowledging receipt of a communication from the Section regarding the union label on printed matter, stating that as soon as the present supply of printed matter was used up the same would be replaced by matter bearing the union label.

Bills—E. G. Buehrer, for services from May 1st to May 15th, inclusive, \$25.00; stamps, \$1.00; Francis K. Smith, mimeographing, \$1.25; Labor Clarion subscription, \$1.30; referred to trustees.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen report that the Idora Park and Neptune Beach Amusement enterprises were having their advertising posters printed by the Schmidt Lithographic Company; that the Alpine Condensed Milk Co. plants had been absorbed by a newly formed syndicate; matter referred to New Business. Cracker Bakers No. 25, settled differences with their employers, the men receiving 50 cents per day increase and the girls 25 cents per day; launching

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DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



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and the Chimes

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Everything Marked in Plain Figures

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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

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a campaign to organize all employees in the cracker industry. Box Makers—Conditions good; initiated seven members; the John Bollman Company now using union-made boxes. Cigarmakers—Conditions here good; expect a new factory to open in San Francisco shortly, the same probably to be operated as a union shop; conditions elsewhere bad, strikes prevalent throughout the country especially at Tampa, Fla; request all union men to quit smoking cigars not bearing the blue label on the box and to especially refrain from buying cigars made in Tampa; the status of the Sutcliffe Pipe Shop being questioned, the same was reported as union throughout and fair in every department. Gas Workers—Report progress in negotiations with the employers with the men holding out for \$1.00 per day. Tailors—Report strike still on; rumors current that strike is off not founded on fact; will hold a ball for the benefit of the strikers May 22d at California Hall, the use of the hall being donated by the management. Sheet Metal Workers—Negotiating for an increase in wages. Wood Carvers—Received an increase of \$1.00 per day. Bill Posters—Conditions good; Brother B. A. Brundage elected as a delegate to the International convention to be held in New York City.

Agitation Committee—Report of ball laid over to next meeting.

Trustee—Report favorably on bills; same ordered paid on motion.

Special Committees—At this time Brother Theodore Johnson of the Labor Publicity Committee of the S. F. Labor Council was granted the floor to address the meeting on the progress of the boycott on the Emporium; after outlining to the delegates the splendid work being done by that committee by only a few unions, with comparatively small funds, he requested the delegates to interest all union men and particularly the women to refrain from patronizing the Emporium. Circular letters were distributed by him to mail to the Emporium.

Label Agent—Reports having written to a number of firms with reference to using non-union printing; that he had called on Eagleson to have him install the white waist overalls for the cracker bakers, that they were ordered and would be in stock soon. Report approved.

Unfinished Business—None.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Neptune Beach Company and Idora Park Company be communicated with concerning the work now being done by the unfair Schmidt Lithograph Company, and requested to discontinue.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary communicate with the Neptune Beach Company and Idora Park notifying them that their posters are now being printed in a notoriously hostile shop and request them to have this work done in a union shop; that the Alpine Condensed Milk Company's successor be interviewed and requested to continue having their labels printed in union establishments; that a circular letter be forwarded to all affiliated unions on the deplorable status of the cigar and tobacco industry with a special exhortation to union men to smoke union-made cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes; that a list of firms handling union-made children's shoes be obtained for distribution.

Financial Report—Receipts for the previous meeting and the evening, \$163.54.

Special meeting of the Agitation Committee set for Friday, May 21st, 7:30 p. m.

No further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:00 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

EMIL G. BUEHRER, Secretary pro tem.

When you buy union-made goods, you employ union labor.

THE WAY OUT.

By J. C. Tippet.

The discontented masses wander on like lost sheep, complaining and ready to do any foolish mischief, suggested by another more ignorant than themselves. But the thinker says: "Why don't you select a leader, and exercise the power you now hold—that has been won after two hundred years of fighting for—that is the Ballot!"

Oh for a Lincoln of today! Get busy and fight the trusts with their own weapon—that is, Co-operation. The wedge may be a bit slow at first, but it is mighty sure, and the combines cannot break it. We have ample proof of that, by the example in Holland, France, Scotland, England and Australia. They had mighty forces to fight against the trusts and combines, but the brain and sinew of the awakened slumberer woke up, rubbed off the scale from their eyes, and could see what Co-operation was, and now millions of the working classes are part owners of the mighty buildings, factories, warehouses, railways, theatres, etc., instead of these profits going into the pockets of the packer and middle-man.

At last we find it making a start in San Francisco. One of the workers said to me: "Yes, we are going to tuck up our sleeves high and get busy among the working people, as they did in Belgium."

A pamphlet was given to me showing the rapid growth of Co-operation in Belgium, written by Albert Sonnichsen, entitled "A Baker and What He Baked." Victor Serwy, secretary of the Federation of Belgian Co-operative Societies, shows the work done through the war at Dinant, in the Valley of the Meuse and in Ghent. I am securing copies and will forward one to anyone enclosing a two-cent stamp in a letter to J. C. Tippet, 488 Madrid street, San Francisco. These pamphlets can also be had from the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco, 3050 16th street.

Combine yourselves! Form a unity! That will kill the trusts and command your own markets by solid co-operation societies.

LIBERTY BOND YIELDS.

Interest yields of Liberty bonds, based on market quotations at the close of business Friday, as computed in a weekly report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank, showed a yield of nearly 6½ per cent by Victory loan 4¾ per cent bonds. Last week the yield reported was 6.20 per cent. The approximate yield of the various issues was as follows: First Liberty loan 3½ per cent, market value \$91, yield 4.05 per cent; First Liberty loan 4s, \$84.50, 5.13 per cent; First Liberty loan 4¼ per cent, \$86, 5.23 per cent; Second Liberty loan 4s, \$84, 5.27 per cent; Second Liberty loan 4¼s, \$84.62, 5.44 per cent; Third Liberty loan 4¼s, \$88, 6.10 per cent; Fourth Liberty loan 4¼s, \$85.12, 5.54 per cent; Victory Liberty loan 4¾s, \$95.37, 6.46 per cent; Victory Liberty loan 3¾s, \$95.37, 5.45 per cent.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

A bulletin entitled "New Provisions for Compensation and Medical and Surgical Care and Supplies Under the War Risk Act," and officially listed as "LD-30," is announced by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as ready for distribution.

The circular, which is addressed to former service men and a copy of which may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, sets forth the warning that a certificate of injury from the Bureau, within one year from the date of discharge or resignation, is necessary to preserve eligibility for compensation on the part of anyone who received injury or contracted disease while in the service.

C.-OP. PLANTS PREDICTED.

Great co-operative plants, owned and operated by labor, was predicted by Rev. Dr. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, in addressing the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

The speaker said that industrial autocracy in this country has destroyed the ancient American philosophy of equal opportunity, and that industry will never become stabilized until this is recognized and the present theory and practice are abandoned in favor of a return to old methods.

To illustrate how this will come about, the speaker declared that not so many years ago it was the popular belief that only a few men were equipped to run the politics of this country. He said the same view has been held toward industry, but it is rapidly giving way to a belief that labor also can conduct industry.

Orpheum

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

BLOSSOM SEELEY with Bennie Fields, Sam Miller and Gene Cass in "Miss Syncopation"; HENRI SCOTT, the Famous American Bass-Baritone, direct from the Metropolitan Opera Company, N. Y.; BETH BERI, assisted by Jay Velie and O'Neil in a Brand New Dancing Act; NED NORWORTH assisted by Evelyn Wells; WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in Mr. Cressy's successful play "The Village Lawyer"; WILL M. CRESSY will narrate new experiences with the A. E. F. in France; THE ROSELLAS in "A Musical Stew"; HOMER B. MASON & MARGUERITE KEELER, presenting Porter Emerson Browne's one-act play "Married."

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
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The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The result of Wednesday's election, both local and International, follows:

Local Ticket.

President—George S. Hollis, 511; George A. Tracy, 509.

First Vice-President—J. Faunt Le Roy, 471; Harry Johnston, 516.

Second Vice-President—N. D. Burchfield, 435; George H. Knell, 515.

Secretary-Treasurer—Arthur S. Howe, 384; L. Michelson, 622.

Executive Committee (three to be elected)—L. Borkheim, 212; Chas. E. Cantrell, 428; Robert A. Fleming, 238; James L. Hanscom, 365; Jesse F. Newman, 442; Benj. Schonhoff, 462; J. G. Van Schoiack, 385; Will G. Zoeller, 344.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred J. Martindale, 387; T. M. McGowan, 554.

Delegates to Labor Council (ten to be elected)—L. F. Compton, 560; C. E. Esselstyne, 457; J. J. Hebler, 355; Henry Heidelberg, 542; Ross Heller, 443; George S. Hollis, 639; Arthur S. Howe, 534; George H. Knell, 486; L. Michelson, 669; James W. Mullen, 732; John J. Neely, 710; Harry A. Odell, 329; James M. Scott, 620; George A. Tracy, 582; O. P. Weakley, 389; Will G. Zoeller, 413.

Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—E. H. Bobbitt, 401; C. K. Couse, 482; Carroll B. Crawford, 458; Eugene Donovan, 496; James M. Griffin, 174; Henry Heidelberg, 408; J. J. O'Rourke, 420; D. K. Stauffer, 399; Doug. S. White, 434.

Alternate Delegates to I. T. U. (three to be elected)—Peter De Soto, 483; Alice Hawkes-Bernett, 529; E. E. Lowe, 495.

International Ticket.

President—Marsden G. Scott, New York Union No. 6, 464; John McParland, New York Union No. 6, 551.

First Vice-President—Walter W. Barrett, Chicago Union No. 16, 467; J. J. Dirks, St. Louis Union No. 8, 509.

Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban, Cleveland Union No. 53, 432; Carl Jensen, Winnipeg Union No. 191, 518.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, Minneapolis Union No. 42, 476; William E. Towne, Duluth Union No. 136, 538.

Trustees Union Printers' Home (three to be elected)—Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs Union No. 82, 438; Walter E. Ames, Milwaukee No. 23, 533; George P. Nichols, Baltimore Union No. 12, 437; Michael Powell, Ottawa (Ont.) Union No. 102, 383; Fred J. Terry, Atlanta Union No. 48, 461; William E. O'Leary, Boston Union No. 13, 462.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Joe M. Johnson, Washington, D. C., Union No. 101, 462; Edward W. Morcock, Washington, D. C., Union No. 101, 463.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (one to be elected)—James Drury, Montreal Union No. 176, 397; William Turnbull, Toronto Union No. 91, 391; Samuel Hadden, Toronto Union No. 91, 62.

Board of Auditors (one to be elected)—John M. Dugan, Cincinnati Union No. 3, 321; Mark M. J. Mitchell, Chicago Union No. 16, 450; James Philip, Montreal Union No. 176, 57; R. O. Jaggers, McAlester Union No. 565, 23; Joseph E. Goodkey, Washington, D. C., Union No. 101, 21; Thomas K. Heath, Danville Union No. 230, 35.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor (five to be elected)—Frank Morrison, Chicago Union No. 16, 817; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland Union No. 53, 420; T. W. McCullough, Omaha Union No. 190, 411; William Young, Philadelphia Union No. 2, 385; Charles P. Howard, Portland Union No. 58, 578; James J. Murray, Joplin Union No. 350, 476; E. L. Hitchens, Cincinnati

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Union No. 3, 483; Stanley C. Jackson, Montreal Union No. 176, 333; Sylvester J. McBride, Boston Union No. 13, 458.

Charles W. Edwards, formerly employed in the Wobblers chapel, and who was inducted into the service of his country during the early period of the war, was married at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, May 18, 1920. After he enlisted, Edwards was sent to an army camp in Virginia, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Rita Roberta Wicks, member of a prominent family in the Southern city, the acquaintance culminating in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will make their home in Virginia.

J. A. Snell of the Chronicle chapel has received a most interesting letter from W. R. Meredith, formerly proof-reader on the Recorder, who left San Francisco for Buenos Aires, Argentina, several months ago. At the time the letter was written Meredith was on his way from Buenos Aires to London. He describes his trip from San Francisco to the South American city as both delightful and wonderful, but his experiences in Buenos Aires, after getting down to business, were anything but what he had expected. He found labor poorly organized and strikes were the order of the day. After a short stay, he concluded it was a poor place for a man accustomed to work under conditions established throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, hence his hurried departure while there was still something tangible left in his purse.

Edw. Guenly, a well-known union printer, left this week for San Francisco, the old home that he left several years ago as an apprentice. He returns a finished printer, being an expert operator, floor man, ad-man, aside from acquiring a large knowledge of the country and human nature. His wife and baby preceded him in March.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Tribune.

MUSICAL CHORDS AND DISCORDS.

A very ludicrous incident in connection with the non-union dance given by Pacific Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, last Friday night, at Native Sons' Hall, was the sudden appearance outside of the hall of a seemingly panic-stricken individual wearing a policeman's badge, who rushed up to two newsboys selling union labor papers on the street, and in bulldoz-

ing fashion ordered them away under pain of arrest and a beating. Bystanders assert that he was a member of Pacific Parlor of Native Sons who had suddenly become conscience stricken through fear that the people might know that non-union musicians had been employed for the dance, which is a regular habit with Pacific Parlor, although many members of the Parlor hold membership in various unions. One member of the committee, Mr. Wm. Meyer, it is said, is a union laundry driver. All efforts to induce Pacific Parlor to employ union musicians have been in vain, and for the next dance a reception committee of union men will be on hand to meet the "bully with the badge" at his own game.

The Musicians' Union is very grateful to the many labor organizations, and others, who endorsed its application for an increased appropriation for municipal music in the new budget and so notified the Board of Supervisors. This co-operation is deeply appreciated, and the union extends its sincere thanks to all of them, individually and collectively. Among the letters received by the Supervisors was one from the Typographical Union, which read, in part, as follows:

"Our union concluded that moneys appropriated for such purpose is well spent, not only because it gives employment to many of our citizens, but for the additional reason that it provides a way for our citizens to find healthful and recreational opportunity for enjoyment in these dull dry days."

A special meeting of the Musicians' Union will be held soon to take steps for the entire membership to contribute to the War Memorial Building Fund, in addition to the substantial amount to be subscribed by the union itself, which has already given music at a cost of over \$250 for the dedication exercises of the land on which the great Memorial Buildings will be erected. Leaders of orchestras and bands at theatres, cafes, hotels, parks, dances and all other engagements, will constitute the finance committee to arouse interest and collect money for this great project.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Ex-service men who still have claims to be adjusted with the various Government agencies should address Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew C. Smith, Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D. C.

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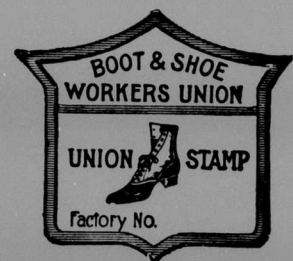
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JOHN McCAFFERTY HONORED.

The California State Federation of Butchers, at its convention on May 16th, honored Brother John McCafferty of Local No. 508 by electing him to represent the State Federation at the convention of the International Union to convene at St. Louis on July 26th. Brother D. J. Murray of Local No. 115, of San Francisco, a vice-president of the International, will also be in attendance at said convention.

MURPHY BREAKS ARM.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, recently suffered a fracture of his right arm. During the absence of Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, in Europe, Murphy is acting in Scharrenberg's place. Scharrenberg is attending an international conference of seamen. He expects to return home about July 1.

WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has adopted a new wage scale calling for a reduction of hours from nine to eight in group B houses, at the former wage of \$21 a week. For a broken watch, eight hours in twelve, a weekly wage of \$24 is asked. This is an increase of 50 cents per day over the present wage.

LABOR NOT SLOWING DOWN.

Charges that labor is slowing down, and that it is inefficient are untrue, according to Dr. John Whyte, who conducted a research for the National Association of Credit Men. A questionnaire was sent to manufacturers and 169 replied. The replies contradict the inefficiency charge that is parroted by every advocate of anti-strike legislation, every profiteer and every trade-union opponent.

INFORMATION ON SUGAR SAVING.

From the pen of Professor W. V. Cruess of the College of Agriculture in the State University comes a leaflet entitled "Sugar Saving Suggestions" which is being sent upon application, free of charge from Berkeley. This leaflet points out methods of canning fruit without sugar, as well as methods of reducing amounts of sugar needed for making preserves and jellies.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Mrs. Edith Suter Metz of the garment workers, James W. O'Brien of the marine engineers, John Walsh of the tailors, John Rink of the bricklayers, and Tygus Brayton Pratt of the ship clerks.

MISSING EX-SERVICE MEN.

Home Service sections in all Red Cross Chapters in the Pacific Division—California, Nevada and Arizona—have been instructed to be on the lookout for ex-service men who are reported as "missing." Information is sought concerning the following men:

Charles Schlagel, formerly private 12th Infantry, Company G., A. E. F. Siberia. He is twenty-five years old and five feet, seven inches tall; has blue eyes and auburn hair. He was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, September 11, 1919, and has been missing since then. Information may be sent to Mrs. R. H. Brunetti, Home Service Secretary, King City Chapter.

Fred Kamiske, discharged from the United States army in December, 1918, serial number 3419340. Information may be directed to his father, John Kamiske, R. F. D. No. 3, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, or Central Division offices of the American Red Cross, Chicago, Illinois.

George B. Straw, corporal, 1st Company, Ordnance Repair Shoe Department, discharged July 28, 1919, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, missing since that date. He was formerly employed as checker for the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company. Information may be sent George B. Straw, 551 Lincoln avenue, Detroit, Michigan, or to the Central Division offices.

Alfred S. Anderson, Lieutenant, Company E, 166th Infantry, discharged from Camp Dix in March, 1919, but his family has received no direct word since a cablegram sent Christmas, 1918. Information can be sent the Department of Civilian Relief, New England Division, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fay Fenton Fessenden, corporal, Company M, 310th Infantry, 78th Division. Information can be sent to Harold Fessenden, 63 Barrett avenue, Jamestown, New York, or the Red Cross Home Service Section in the same city.

Arthur Edwin Herred, Company C, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Information may be directed to his father, N. O. Herred, Washburn, North Dakota, or to the McLean County Chapter, American Red Cross, at Washington.

Joseph Hynek, serial number 954268, private, 24th Company, 6th training battalion, Camp Pike. He has not been heard from since his discharge, S. C. D., at Camp Pike, June 14, 1918. His military record gives Rice Lake, Wisconsin, as his home address, but he owns land near Nampa, Idaho, where his parents now reside. Any information concerning this ex-service man would be greatly appreciated by the Department of Civilian Relief, Northwestern Division, American Red Cross, Seattle, Washington.

TO STAND PAT.

The four boilermakers' unions of the bay district have decided to continue the shipyard strike, M. J. McGuire, business agent of the San Francisco Union, announced. The boilermakers have also decided to change their wage demand to \$1 an hour instead of 88 cents, for which the strike was called in last October.

"We are determined not to re-enter the shipyards under the American plan," was McGuire's statement.

He said that similar action had been taken by the other principal shipyard metal crafts.

McGuire's announcement followed the action of the shipyard carpenters and other woodworkers in deciding to return to work last Monday.

To more effectively prosecute the strike, McGuire said, the four boilermakers' unions had formed a new organization for the bay district, which will hold weekly meetings at the Labor Temple to plan unified action.

J. H. Beckmeyer, business agent of the Machinists' Union, also stated that the action of the shipyard carpenters would have no effect on the strike of the metal trades unions.

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